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PATENT
Atty. Dkt. No. DRA01 P-303A

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4/17/06
Date

Debra L. Cooper
Debra L. Cooper

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Examiner : Kimberly S. Smith
Art Unit : 3644
Applicants : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Filing Date : February 24, 2004
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
For : CAGE FOR TRANSPORTING AND STUNNING LIVESTOCK

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

SUPPLEMENTAL APPEAL BRIEF (37 CFR §41.37)

This amended appeal brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal, filed in this case on October 27, 2005 and the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief mailed March 25, 2005.

The fees required under §41.20(b)(2) have already been submitted and no additional fees are due. However, if there is any fee due in connection with the filing of this document, please charge the fee to our Deposit Account No. 16-2463.

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Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

This brief contains these items under the following headings, and in the order set forth below (37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)):

- I. Real Party in Interest
- II. Related Appeals and Interferences
- III. Status of Claims
- IV. Status of Amendments
- V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter
- VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal
- VII. Argument

Appendix A: Claims Appendix

Appendix B: Evidence Appendix - relevant pages of THE AMERICAN HERITAGE
DICTIONARY 227 (2d College ed. 1985)

Appendix C: Related Proceedings Appendix

The final page of this brief bears the attorney's signature

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 3

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this appeal is Roger A. Draft.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 4

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other prior and/or pending appeals, interferences or judicial proceedings known to Appellant, or Appellant's legal representatives, which may be related to, directly affect or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 5

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

This is an appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the decision of the Primary Examiner dated June 27, 2005, finally rejecting claims 1, 2, 6, and 8-13, which are pending in the above-identified patent application.

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS IN APPLICATION

The claims pending in the present application are 1-18 inclusive.

B. STATUS OF ALL OF THE CLAIMS

1. Claims Canceled: none
2. Claims Withdrawn From Consideration But Not Canceled: 14-17
3. Claims Pending: 1-18 inclusive
4. Claims Allowed: None
5. Claims Rejected: 1, 2, 6, and 8-13
6. Claims Objected To: 3-5, 7, and 18

C. CLAIMS ON APPEAL

The claims on appeal are claims 1-13, and 18. A copy of the claims on appeal is provided in the attached Appendix A.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 6

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

There have been no amendments filed in the present application subsequent to the Examiner's final rejection dated June 27, 2005.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 7

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

As described in the specification portion of the subject application, and illustrated in the related drawings, the invention recited in the finally rejected claims generally relates to the butchering of livestock, and in particular to the transporting, stunning and slaughtering of livestock. The finally rejected and appealed claims each relate to a cage, and include independent claims 1, 8, and 18 which recite a cage for holding and transporting livestock. Each of these independent claims is described in greater detail below.

A. CLAIMS 1-7

Independent claim 1 recites a cage 10 for holding and transporting livestock (Fig. 1) having a frame 26 that provides the general structure and shape of the cage 10. The frame 26 defines at least one opening at one end of the cage 10 and a cavity near the bottom of the cage 10. Independent claim 1 further recites at least one door 12 sized to generally fit in the at least one opening, having a bottom portion and a top horizontal rod 18 and adapted to prevent livestock from exiting the at least one opening when the door 12 is in a closed position. Independent claim 1 further includes a member attached to the frame 26 along which the top horizontal rod 18 of the at least one door 12 rides when the at least one door 12 is opened. Finally, independent claim 1 recites the cavity in the frame 26 being adapted to receive the bottom portion of the at least one door 12 when the door 12 is in the closed position so that the at least one door 12 will not open unintentionally. (Figs. 1-6, pg. 3, ln. 16 – pg. 4, ln. 9).

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 8

Dependent claim 2, which depends directly from independent claim 1, recites the cage 10 of claim 1 wherein the top horizontal rod 18 of the at least one door 12 has a shaft portion 18 with a longitudinal axis, and a first end having a longitudinal axis that is different from the longitudinal axis of the shaft portion 18. (Fig. 2B; pg. 3, lns. 24-28)

Dependent claim 3, which depends directly from dependent claim 2, further includes at least one lifting lug 28 with a hole therein 30. (Fig. 3, pg. 4, lns. 2-3)

Dependent claim 4, which depends directly from dependent claim 39, recites the cage 10 of claim 3 wherein the cage 10 comprises four lifting lugs 28. (Fig. 3, pg. 4, lns. 1-3)

Dependent claim 5, which depends directly from dependent claim 4, recites the cage 10 of claim 4, wherein the four lifting lugs 28 are each sized so that when the cages 10 are stacked, there is a vertical gap between the lifting lugs 28 of a first cage 10 and the lifting lugs 28 of a second cage 10 directly above or below the first cage 10. (Figs. 9A-9B, pg. 5, lns. 4-10)

Dependent claim 6, which depends directly from claim 1, further includes at least one cradle 42 attached to the frame 26 near the top of the at least one opening and adapted to receive the bottom of the at least one door 12. (Fig. 6, pg. 4, lns. 16-21)

Dependent claim 7, which depends directly from dependent claim 1, recites the cage 10 of claim 1, wherein the cage 10 includes a grate with an upper member that is shaped such that the at least one door 12 can be removed from the cage 10. (Fig. 5, pg. 4, lns. 4-6 and 26-29)

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 9

B. CLAIMS 8-13

Independent claim 8 recites a cage 10 for holding and transporting livestock that includes a frame 26 that provides the general structure and shape of the cage 10, the frame 26 defining at least one opening at one end of the cage 10. Claim 8 further recites at least one door 12 adjacent the at least one opening and having a bottom. Claim 8 further includes at least one cradle 42 attached to the frame 26 and adapted to receive the bottom of the at least one door 12 to hold the door 12 open when the bottom of the at least one door 12 rests in the at least one cradle 42. (Figs. 1-6, pg. 3, ln. 16 – pg. 4, ln. 21)

Dependent claim 9, which depends directly from dependent claim 8, further recites a side grate 32 with a top member 38 and wherein the at least one door 12 includes a horizontal top rod 18, a portion of which is engaged with the top member 38. (Fig. 4, pg. 4, lns. 4-9)

Dependent claim 10, which depends directly from dependent claim 9, recites the cage 10 of claim 9 wherein the at least one cradle 42 is two cradles 42. (Fig. 6, pg. 4, lns. 16-17)

Dependent claim 11, which depends directly from dependent claim 10, further includes a cavity in the bottom of the frame 26 adapted to receive the bottom of the door 12 when the door 12 is in the closed position. (Fig. 4, pg. 4, lns. 7-9)

Dependent claim 12, which depends directly from independent claim 8, recites the cage 10 of claim 8 wherein the at least one cradle 42 is two cradles 42. (Fig. 6, pg. 4, lns. 16-17)

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 10

Dependent claim 13, which depends directly from independent claim 8, further includes a cavity in the bottom of the frame 26 adapted to receive the bottom of the door 12 when the door 12 is in the closed position. (Fig. 4, pg. 4, lns. 7-9)

C. CLAIM 18

Independent claim 18 recites a cage 10 for holding and transporting livestock including a frame 26 that provides a general structure and shape of the cage 10, the frame 26 defining at least one opening at one end of the cage 10 and a cavity near the bottom of the cage 10. Independent claim 18 further recites at least one door 12 sized to generally fit in the at least one opening, having a bottom portion in a top bar and adapted to prevent livestock from exiting the at least one opening when the door 12 is in a closed position. Independent claim 18 further includes at least one cradle 42 attached to the frame 26 near the top of the at least one opening and adapted to receive the bottom of the at least one door 12. Independent claim 18 also recites an elongated member attached to the frame 26 along which the top bar of the at least one door 12 slides when the at least one door 12 is opened. Independent claim 18 further includes a grate with an upper member that is shaped such that the at least one door 12 can be removed from the cage 10. Finally, independent claim 18 recites the cavity and the frame 26 being adapted to receive the bottom portion of the at least one door 12 when the door 12 is in closed position so that the at least one door 12 will not open unintentionally. (Figs. 1-6, pg. 3, ln. 16 – pg. 4, ln. 21)

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 11

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

1. Whether claims 1, 6, and 8-13 are not clearly anticipated by Ruggieri et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,365,590, and therefore patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102.
2. Whether claims 1, 2, 6, and 8-13 are not clearly anticipated by Ziegler U.S. Patent No. 2,220,436, and therefore patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 12

VII. ARGUMENT

None of the references of record, including the applied Ruggieri and Ziegler references, either singly or in any combination teach or suggest the unique cage for transporting and stunning livestock set forth in the finally rejected claims, such that the Examiner's rejections are erroneous, and should be reversed for those reasons set forth in detail below.

A. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The following final rejections by the Examiner are incorrect, and are to be reviewed on appeal and reversed.

1. The Examiner rejected claims 1, 6, and 8-13 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by the Ruggieri Patent 4,365,590. More specifically, the Examiner takes the position that:

Ruggieri discloses a cage comprising a frame (12), a door (26) having a bottom portion and a top horizontal rod, a member attached to the frame along which the door rides and a cavity in the frame to receive the bottom portion (as best viewed in Figure 3). Regarding claim 6, Ruggieri discloses at least one cradle attached to the frame to receive the bottom of the one door (note Figure 3 in which the rail mechanism acting as a cradle supports the bottom of the one door and is located near the

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 13

top of the at least one opening.) Regarding claim 9, Ruggieri discloses a side grate (42) with a top member engaging the horizontal rod (Figure 3). Regarding claims 10 and 12, Ruggieri discloses two cradles (i.e. one connected to each sidewall.)

2. The Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 6, and 8-13 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by the Ziegler Patent 2,220,436. More specifically, the Examiner states that:

As the reference is considered to *clearly* anticipate the reference, a review of the cited patent by the Applicant is considered to be sufficient to clearly disclose the claimed structural limitations without further expounding by the examiner. However, for clarification, Ziegler discloses a top horizontal rod at 38. Regarding the statement that Ziegler does not disclose a door adjacent the opening of the cage, it is noted that Figure 5 illustrates a single exemplary location for which the door may be located. As grooves 27 and receiving channels 21 run the length of the structure, the door in the position closest to the opening is considered to be adjacent there to. As such, the rejection stands.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 14

B. THE EXAMINER'S § 102(b) REJECTIONS

When examining a claim under 35 U.S.C. § 102, the Federal Circuit has held that prior art is anticipatory only if each and every element of the claimed invention is disclosed in a single item of prior art in the form literally defined in the claim. *Jamesbury Corp. v. Litton Indus. Products*, 756 F.2d 1556, 225 U.S.P.Q. 253 (Fed. Cir. 1985). In the case of *Hybritech Inc. v. Monoclonal Antibodies, Inc.*, 802 F.2d 1367, 231 U.S.P.Q. 81 (Fed. Cir. 1986), the Federal Circuit stated:

It is axiomatic that for prior art to anticipate under § 102 it has to meet every element of the claimed invention.

Hybritech, 802 F.2d at 1379.

Both the PTO and the Federal Circuit require that for a claimed invention to be properly rejected under § 102, the claimed invention must be completely described or illustrated within the four corners of a single, prior art reference. Furthermore, the prior art reference must be enabling, thus placing the allegedly disclosed subject matter in the possession of the public. *Akzo N.V. v. U.S. Int'l Trade Comm'n*, 808 F.2d 1471, 1 U.S.P.Q.2d 1241 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In other words, the reference must describe the Applicants' claimed invention sufficiently to have placed a person of ordinary skill in the field of the claimed invention in possession of it. *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1655 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Neither the Ruggieri patent nor the Ziegler patent discloses each and every element of Applicants' claimed cage for transporting and stunning livestock.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 15

**C. WHETHER CLAIMS 1, 6, AND 8-13 ARE NOT CLEARLY ANTICIPATED BY RUGGIERI ET AL.
U.S. PATENT NO. 4,365,590, AND THEREFORE PATENTABLE UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102.**

As noted above, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 6, and 8-13 as being anticipated by Ruggieri et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,365,590).

Claim 1

Claim 1 recites, among other things, a cavity near the bottom of the cage that is adapted to receive the bottom portion of the at least one door when the door is closed. Ruggieri et al. does not disclose a cavity near the bottom of the cage, nor any cavity adapted to receive the bottom portion of the door. Instead, the doors of Ruggieri et al. have frame side panels around their perimeter which abut a horizontal frame piece when the door is in the closed position. *See* '590 patent, Fig. 1. The drawings do not show a cavity, as recited in the claims of the present application.

The Examiner contends that Fig. 3 of Ruggieri et al. illustrates a cavity in the frame to receive the bottom portion of the door. Not only does Fig. 3 not disclose any such cavity, but Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken at line 3-3 of Fig. 1, and this view further illustrates no such cavity is present in the disclosure of the Ruggieri et al. patent. Specifically, Ruggieri Fig. 3 shows the door 26 abutting the partition wall 34. There is no cavity in the partition wall to receive the bottom portion of the door 26. The Examiner may be referring to the pane of glass which is wrapped about its perimeter by a frame to construct the transparent doors. However, this does not anticipate the instant claims because it is not the bottom portion of the

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 16

door itself that is received into a cavity. What the transparent door is made of, or how it is constructed, has no bearing on a cavity in the frame of the cage. As stated in Ruggieri et al.:

Each door 26 comprises a plate 170 of clear tempered glass bordered by a flat frame 172 of extruded aluminum. Each frame 172 is rectangular, and, as shown in FIG. 1, each door is sized to cover over and seal off the front of two adjacent shelf compartments 32, although this arrangement is optional and a separate door may be provided for each shelf compartment if desired or required.

Because Ruggieri et al. discloses a door system that is sized to cover over and seal off shelf compartments, it cannot be received in a cavity in the frame and cannot therefore anticipate claim 1.

Claim 6

Furthermore, with respect to claim 6, Ruggieri et al. does not disclose a cradle attached to the frame near the top of the opening that is adapted to receive the bottom of the door. Instead, Ruggieri et al. disclose a guide track that has an elongated, rectangular body having a linear groove or slot which the top of the door can slide along. (See Fig. 8). There is an inclined ramp surface 190 (but no cavity at the bottom of the door) which includes a locking screw 214 near its bottom that never reaches the guide track, including the inclined ramp surface. When the door of Ruggieri et al. is slid as far back as it can go, it is *substantially* the entire length of the door frame. In this position, the frame side panels rest upon the outer track surfaces to hold the door in place. However, the front panel of the door frame projects from the front of the cage rack. ('590 patent, col. 10, lines 10-12). Thus, there is no cavity in

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 17

which the bottom of the door rests in the Ruggieri et al. structure. For the same reason, the Ruggieri et al. reference is not anticipatory of claim 6.

Claim 8

Regarding claim 8, as noted above, there is no cradle attached to the frame that is adapted to receive the bottom of the at least one door to hold the door open. Instead, there is a track system in the Ruggieri et al. reference. Even when the door is in the fully retracted position, the front panel of the door projects from the front of the cage rack. Thus, the Ruggieri et al. reference does not anticipate claim 8. Claims 9-13 are dependent on claim 8 and, therefore, by definition cannot be anticipated since claim 8, the claim from which they depend, is not anticipated.

Therefore, the Applicant respectfully requests that the § 102(b) rejection over Ruggieri et al. be withdrawn.

D. WHETHER CLAIMS 1, 2, 6, AND 8-13 ARE NOT CLEARLY ANTICIPATED BY ZIEGLER U.S. PATENT NO. 2,220,436, AND THEREFORE PATENTABLE UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102.

The Examiner also rejected claims 1, 2, 6, and 8-13 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Ziegler U.S. Patent No. 2,220,436.

Claim 1

Ziegler is directed to an adjustable door type partition for use in a freight car and having wheels 39 that “ride upon the horizontal intermediate portion of members 24.” Claim 1

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 18

of the present application recites, among other things, a top horizontal rod that rides along a member attached to the frame. Ziegler does not disclose a top horizontal rod which rides along a member attached to the frame. Instead, as previously mentioned, Ziegler discloses wheels 39 that ride along the horizontal, intermediate portion of the members 24.

Furthermore, Ziegler does not disclose a door adjacent the opening of a cage. Claim 1 recites “a frame that provides the general structure and shape of the cage, the frame defining at least one opening at one end of the cage and a cavity near the bottom of the cage.” The word “cage” is positively recited in the claim language, and thus, must be considered a claim limitation. The word “cage” is defined as “[a] structure for confining birds or animals, enclosed on at least one side by a grating of wires or bars in order to let in air and light.” THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY 227 (2d College ed. 1985) attached as Appendix B. There is no such structure disclosed in the Ziegler reference.

Claim 8

Similarly to claim 1, claim 8 states ““a frame that provides the general structure and shape of the cage, the frame defining at least one opening at one end of the cage and a cavity near the bottom of the cage.” Because the word “cage” is positively recited in the claim language, it must be considered a claim limitation. There is no cage limitation disclosed in the Ziegler reference.

Accordingly, the Ziegler patent cannot anticipate claims 1 or 8 of the present application as it does not contain all the elements of the claims. Because claim 6 is dependent

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 19

on claim 1, and claims 9-13 are all ultimately dependent on claim 8, those claims likewise are not anticipated by Ziegler.

Therefore, the Applicant respectfully requests that the § 102(b) rejection of claims 1, 2, 6, and 8-13 over Ziegler be withdrawn.

E. CLAIM 18

The Examiner objected to claim 18 as being dependent on rejected base claim. This is incorrect. Claim 18 is not subject to a rejection. The Applicant submits it should be allowed.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 20

CONCLUSIONS

Applicant submits that none of the references of record, including the applied Ruggieri et al. and Ziegler references, teach or suggest a cage for holding and transporting livestock as recited in the rejected claims. Applicant's cage provides an inexpensive means of transporting livestock for butchering. Also, the claimed cage provides secured containment of livestock while offering an easy to open door through which livestock can be deposited upon arrival to a slaughtering facility. The Examiner's construction of the Ruggieri and Ziegler references is not supported or enabled by the patents themselves, but is mere speculation by the Examiner. Applicant's claimed invention is directed to problems that are not addressed by any of the prior art references, and solves these problems and inconveniences in a manner which represents a significant advancement in the art. It is therefore earnestly requested that the Examiner's rejections of claims 1-13, and 18 inclusive be reversed and that the subject application be passed to issuance forthwith.

Respectfully submitted,

Price, Heneveld, Cooper, DeWitt &
Litton, LLP

April 17, 2006
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Attachments

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 21

APPENDIX A

CLAIMS APPENDIX

Claims as they presently stand:

1. (original) A cage for holding and transporting livestock comprising:
a frame that provides the general structure and shape of the cage, the frame defining at least one opening at one end of the cage and a cavity near the bottom of the cage;
at least one door sized to generally fit in the at least one opening, having a bottom portion and a top horizontal rod and adapted to prevent livestock from exiting the at least one opening when the door is in a closed position;
a member attached to the frame along which the top horizontal rod of the at least one door rides when the at least one door is opened; and
the cavity in the frame being adapted to receive the bottom portion of the at least one door when the door is in the closed position so that the at least one door will not open unintentionally.
2. (original) The cage defined in claim 1 wherein the top horizontal rod of the at least one door has a shaft portion with a longitudinal axis, and a first end having a longitudinal axis that is different from the longitudinal axis of the shaft portion.
3. (original) The cage defined in claim 2 and further comprising at least one lifting lug with a hole therein.
4. (original) The cage defined in claim 3 wherein the cage comprises four lifting lugs.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 22

5. (original) The cage defined in 4 wherein the four lifting lugs are each sized so that when the cages are stacked, there is a vertical gap between the lifting lugs of a first cage and the lifting lugs of a second cage directly above or below the first cage.
6. (original) The cage defined in claim 1 and further comprising at least one cradle attached to the frame near the top of the at least one opening and adapted to receive the bottom of the at least one door.
7. (original) The cage defined in claim 1 wherein the cage includes a grate with an upper member that is shaped such that the at least one door can be removed from the cage.
8. (original) A cage for holding and transporting livestock, comprising:
 - a frame that provides the general structure and shape of the cage, the frame defining at least one opening at one end of the cage;
 - at least one door adjacent the at least one opening and having a bottom; and
 - at least one cradle attached to the frame and adapted to receive the bottom of the at least one door to hold the door open when the bottom of the at least one door rests in the at least one cradle.
9. (original) The cage defined in claim 8 and further including a side grate with a top member and wherein the at least one door includes a horizontal top rod, a portion of which is engaged with the top member.
10. (original) The cage defined in claim 9 wherein the at least one cradle is two cradles.
11. (original) The cage defined in claim 10 and further including a cavity in the bottom of the frame adapted to receive the bottom of the door when the door is in the closed position.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 23

12. (original) The cage defined in claim 8 wherein the at least one cradle is two cradles.

13. (original) The cage defined in claim 8 and further including a cavity in the bottom of the frame adapted to receive the bottom of the door when the door is in the closed position.

14. (withdrawn) A method of loading livestock into a cage comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a cage including a frame having a front and a lower cavity, a door adjacent the front of the cage, the door having a top and a bottom, and a cradle attached to the frame, the door being in an initial position with the bottom of the door in the lower cavity;

(b) opening the door by motivating the top of the door rearwardly sufficient to pull the bottom of the door out of the lower cavity of the frame;

(c) placing the bottom of the door in the cradle to hold the door in the open position;

(d) loading livestock into the cage; and

(e) returning the door to its initial position.

15. (withdrawn) The method of claim 14 wherein the cage includes a side grate with a top member, the door having a top horizontal rod at the top of the door, the top horizontal rod in engagement with the top member of the side grate.

16. (withdrawn) The method of claim 15 wherein the step of returning the door to its initial position includes pulling the bottom of the door out of the cradle by hand.

17. (withdrawn) The method of claim 16 wherein the step of returning the door to its initial position further includes placing the bottom of the door into the lower cavity by hand.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 24

18. (original) A cage for holding and transporting livestock comprising:

a frame that provides a general structure and shape of the cage, the frame defining at least one opening at one end of the cage and a cavity near the bottom of the cage;

at least one door sized to generally fit in the at least one opening, having a bottom portion in a top bar and adapted to prevent livestock from exiting the at least one opening when the door is in a closed position;

at least one cradle attached to the frame near the top of the at least one opening and adapted to receive the bottom of the at least one door;

an elongated member attached to the frame along which the top bar of the at least one door slides when the at least one door is opened;

a grate with an upper member that is shaped such that the at least one door can be removed from the cage; and

the cavity and the frame being adapted to receive the bottom portion of the at least one door when the door is in closed position so that the at least one door will not open unintentionally.

Applicant : Roger A. Draft
Serial No. : 10/785,636
Confirmation : 2405
Atty. Dkt. : DRA01 P-303A
Page : 25

APPENDIX B

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

Attached in Appendix B are pages from The American Heritage Dictionary
(2d College Ed. 1985)

The single source for people who need to be right



THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY

Second College Edition with
200,000 precise definitions,
3,000 photographs & illustrations,
and usage guidance from our
panel of experts

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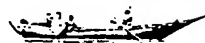
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- sphere near Columba and Eridanus. [Lat. *caelum*, sculptor's chisel < *caedere*, to cut.]
- caer-philly** (kär-fil'ē) *n.* A mild white cheese originating in Wales. [After *Caerphilly*, a district in Wales.]
- Caesar** (sē'zār) *n.* 1. A surname of the early Roman emperors that after Hadrian became the title of the junior imperial colleague of the Augustus. 2. Often *caesar*. A dictator or autocrat. [Lat., after Gaius Julius Caesar (100-44 B.C.).]
- Caesarean** also **Caesarian** or **Cesarean** or **Cesarian** (sē-zār'ē-ən) *n.* A Caesarean section.
- Caesarean section** also **caesarean section** *n.* A surgical incision through the abdominal wall and uterus, performed to extract a fetus. [From the belief that Julius Caesar (100-44 B.C.) was delivered by this operation.]
- Caesarism** (sē-zār'ē-əm) *n.* Military or imperial dictatorship; political authoritarianism. — **Caesarist** *n.* — **Caesaristic** *adj.*
- caesar salad** *n.* A tossed green salad of anchovies, croutons, and grated cheese with a dressing of olive oil, lemon juice, and a raw or coddled egg. [After *Caesar's*, a restaurant in Tijuana, Mexico.]
- caes-um** (sē-zē-əm) *n.* Variant of *caelum*.
- caes-pit-ose** (sēs-pit-ōs') *adj.* Variant of *caespitose*.
- caes-tus** (sēs'tas) *n.* Variant of *caestus*.
- caes-ura** also **ca-su-ra** (sē-zhōō'rā, -zōō'rā) *n., pl. -su-ras* or *-su-rae* (-zhōō'rē, -zōō'rē). 1. A pause in a line of verse dictated by sense or natural speech rhythm rather than by metrics. 2. In Latin and Greek prosody, a break in a line caused by the ending of a word within a foot, esp. when this coincides with a sense division. 3. *Mus.* A pause or breathing at a point of rhythmic division in a melody. [Lat. < *caedere*, to cut off.] — **caes-ural**, **caes-uric** *adj.*
- café** also **ca-fé** (kā-fā', kə-) *n.* A coffee house, restaurant, or bar. [Fr., *café*, coffee < Turk. *kahve*. — see *COFFEE*.]
- café au lait** (kā-fā' ò lā') *n.* 1. Coffee served with hot milk. 2. A light coffee color. [Fr., coffee with milk.]
- café fil-tre** (fil'trā) *n.* Coffee made by passing hot water through ground coffee and a filtering device underneath. [Fr., filter coffee.]
- café noir** (nwär') *n.* Coffee served without cream or milk. [Fr., black coffee.]
- café-te-ria** (kā-fē-tēr'ē-ā) *n.* A restaurant in which the customers are served at a counter and carry their meals on trays to tables. [Sp. *cafeteria*, coffee shop < *café*, coffee < Turk. *kahve*. — see *COFFEE*.]
- ca-fel-ne** also **ca-fel-nē** (kā-fē'n', kāf'ē'n', kāf'ē-in) *n.* A bitter white alkaloid, C₇H₁₀N₄O₂·H₂O, found in coffee, tea, and kola nuts and used as a stimulant and diuretic. [G. *Kaffein* < *Kaffee*, coffee < Fr. *café*. — see *CAFÉ*.]
- caftan** (kāf'tān', kāf-tān') *n.* A full-length tunic with long sleeves and a sash at the waist that is a characteristic garment of the Near East. [R. *kaftan* < Turk.]
- cage** (kāj) *n.* 1. A structure for confining birds or animals, enclosed on at least one side by a grating of wires or bars in order to let in air and light. 2. a. An enclosure that serves as a means of confining prisoners. b. Something resembling a cage in purpose or design. 3. A framework having a cagelike appearance or construction. 4. An elevator car. 5. *Baseball*. a. A backstop used for batting practices. b. A catcher's mask. 6. *Sports*. a. The basket in basketball. b. In hockey, the goal, made of a network frame. — *tr.v.* *caged*, *cag-ing*, *cages*. To put in a cage; lock up or confine. [ME < OFr. < Lat. *cavea* < *cavus*, hollow.]
- cage-ling** (kāj'ling) *n.* A bird kept in a cage as a pet.
- cag-ey** also **cag-y** (kāj'ē) *adj.* -er, -est. 1. Wary; careful. 2. Crafty; shrewd. [Orig. unknown.] — **cag't-ly** *adv.* — **cag't-ness** *n.*
- ca-hler** (kā-yā') *n.* 1. A number of pages gathered together, as in a loose-leaf binder; notebook. 2. A report, as of the proceedings at a meeting. [Fr. < OFr. *caier* < Lat. *quaterni*, group of four < *quattuor*, four.]
- ca-hoots** (kā-hōōts') *pl.n.* *Informal.* Collaboration of a questionable nature: *in cahoots with a dishonest lawyer*. [Perh. < Fr. *cahute*, cabin < OFr.]
- Ca-hul-lla** (kā-wē'lā) *n., pl. Cahullia* or *-llas*. A Shoshonean language of Southeastern California. [Sp., of Am. Indian orig.]
- cal-man** also **cay-man** (kā'mən, kā-mān', kī-) *n., pl. -mans*. Any of various tropical American crocodilians of the genus *Caiman* and related genera, resembling and closely related to the alligators. [Sp. *caimán* < Carib *acayuman*.]
- Cain** (kān) *n.* 1. In the Old Testament, the eldest son of Adam and Eve, who killed his brother Abel out of jealousy. 2. A murderer. — *Idiom.* *raise Cain*. *Slang.* To create a great disturbance or uproar; make trouble. [Lat. < Gk. *Kain* < Heb. *Qayin*.]
- caine** *suff.* A synthetic alkaloid anesthetic: *eucaine*. [< *COCAINE*.]
- cal-no-to-pho-bl-a** (kā-nō'tō-fō-bē-ā) *n.* An abnormal fear of newness. [Gk. *kainotēs*, newness < *PHOBIA*.]
- caïque** (kā-ēk') *n.* 1. A long, narrow rowboat used in the Middle East. 2. A small sailing vessel used in the eastern Mediterranean. [Fr. < Ital. *caico* < Turk. *kayuk*.]
- calrd** (kård) *n.* *Scot.* An itinerant tinker or handyman. [Sc. Gael. *ceard*, craftsman < OIr. *ceard*, artist.]
- calrn** (kärn) *n.* A mound of stones erected as a landmark or memorial. [ME *carne* < Sc. Gael. *currn*.] — **cairned** (kärnd) *adj.*
- cairn-gorm** (kärn'görm') *n.* A smoky-brown or yellow variety of quartz, used as a semiprecious gem. [After the *Cairn-gorm* Mountains, Scotland.]
- Cairn terrier** *n.* A small dog of a breed developed in Scotland, having a broad head and a rough, shaggy coat. [So called because it hunts among cairns.]
- cal-a-son** (kā'sōn', -sən) *n.* 1. A watertight structure within which construction work is carried on under water. 2. A camel (sense 2). 3. A floating structure used to close off the entrance to a dock or canal lock. 4. A large box open at the top and one side, designed to fit against the side of a ship and used to repair damaged hulls under water. 5. a. A large box used to hold ammunition. b. A horse-drawn vehicle, usually two-wheeled, formerly used to carry ammunition. [Fr., aug. of *caisse*, box < OProv. *causa* < Lat. *capsa* < *capere*, to hold.]
- calsson disease** *n.* A disorder, esp. in divers and caisson and tunnel workers, caused by the release of nitrogen bubbles in the tissues and blood upon too rapid a return from high pressure to atmospheric pressure, characterized by pains in the joints, cramps, paralysis, and eventual death unless treated by gradual decompression.
- cal-tiff** (kā'tif) *n.* A despicable coward; wretch. — *adj.* Despicable and cowardly. [ME *caltif* < Norman Fr. < Lat. *captivus*, prisoner. — see *CAPTIVE*.]
- Ca-ja-n** (kā-jān) *n.* Variant of *Cajun*.
- ca-jole** (kā-jōl') *tr.v.* -joled, -joling, -joles. To coax gently and persistently; wheedle. [Fr. *cujoler*.] — **ca-joler** *n.* — **ca-jol-ery** (-jō'lō-rē) *n.* — **ca-jol-ing-ly** *adv.*
- Ca-jun** also **Ca-ja-n** (kā-jān) *n.* A native of Louisiana believed to be descended from the French exiles from Acadia. [Alteration of *ACADIAN*.]
- cake** (kāk) *n.* 1. A sweet baked mixture of flour, liquid, eggs, and other ingredients in loaf or rounded layer form. 2. A flat, thin mass of dough or batter that is baked or fried, such as a pancake. 3. A patty of fried food, such as a fishcake. 4. A shaped or molded piece, as of soap or ice. — *tr. & intr.v.* *caked*, *cak-ing*, *cakes*. To form into a cake or compact mass. — *Idiom.* *take the cake*. *Informal.* To win the prize; be outstanding. [ME < ON *kaka*.]
- cake-walk** (kāk'wōk') *n.* 1. A promenade or walk, formerly executed as an entertainment by American blacks in which those performing the most complex and unusual steps won cakes as prizes. 2. a. A strutting dance based on the cakewalk. b. The music for this dance. — *intr.v.* *walked*, *walk-ing*, *walks*. To perform a cakewalk. — **cake-walk'er** *n.*
- Cal-a-bar bean** (kā'lā-bār) *n.* The dark-brown, poisonous seed of a woody vine, *Physostigma venenosum*, of tropical Africa that is the source of the drug physostigmine [After *Calabar*, Nigeria.]
- cal-a-bash** (kā'lā-bāsh') *n.* 1. A vine, *Lagenaria siceraria*, native to the Old World, bearing large, hard-shelled gourds. 2. A tropical American tree, *Crescentia cujete*, bearing large, rounded fruit. 3. The fruit of a calabash. 4. A utensil, such as a dish or ladle, made from the fruit of a calabash. [Fr. *calabasse*, gourd < Sp. *calabaza*.]
- cal-a-boose** (kā'lā-bōōs') *n.* *Regional.* A jail. [Louisiana Fr. *calabouse* < Sp. *calabozo*, dungeon.]
- cal-a-di-um** (kā-lā-dē-əm) *n.* Any of various tropical plants of the genus *Caladium*, widely cultivated as potted plants for their showy, variegated foliage. [NLat. *Caladium*, genus name < Malay *kēladi*, an aroid.]
- cal-a-man-co** (kā'lā-māng'kō) *n., pl. -coes*. A glossy woolen fabric with a checked pattern on one side. [Sp. *calamucco*, perh. < Lat. *calamancus*, felt cap.]
- cal-a-man-der** (kā'lā-mān'dər) *n.* The hard, black-and-brown-striped wood of certain tropical Asiatic trees of the genus *Diospyros*, used for making furniture. [Prob. < Du. *kalamander*.]
- cal-a-mi** (kā'lā-mī') *n.* Plural of *calamus*.
- cal-a-mine** (kā'lā-mīn', -mīn) *n.* 1. A white or sometimes iron- or copper-stained mineral, essentially Zn₂Si₂O₇(OH)₂·H₂O. 2. A pink, odorless, tasteless powder of zinc oxide with a small amount of ferric oxide, dissolved in mineral oils and used in skin lotions. [Fr. < Med. Lat. *calamina*, alteration of Lat. *cadmia* < Gk. *kudmeia* < *kudmeios*, Theban < *Kadmos*, Cadmus.]
- cal-a-mint** (kā'lā-mīnt') *n.* Any of several aromatic plants of the genus *Satureja*, esp. *S. calamintha*, native to Eurasia, having clusters of purplish or pink flowers. [ME *calamint* < OFr. *calamente* < Med. Lat. *calamentum* < Lat. *calaminthe* < Gk. *kalamynthē*.]
- cal-a-mite** (kā'lā-mīt') *n.* Any of various extinct treelike plants of the genus *Calamites*, resembling but much larger than the horsetails and known only as fossils. [NLat. *Calamites*, genus name < Lat. *calamus*, reed < Gk. *kalamos*.]
- cal-lam-i-tous** (kā-lām'tōs) *adj.* Causing or involving calamity. — **cal-lam-i-tous-ly** *adv.* — **cal-lam-i-tous-ness** *n.*
- cal-lam-i-ty** (kā-lām'tē) *n., pl. -ties*. 1. An extraordinarily serious event marked by terrible loss, lasting distress, and affliction. 2. A state of dire distress or misfortune. [ME *calamite* < OFr. < Lat. *calamitas*.]
- cal-a-mon-din** (kā'lā-mōn'dīn) *n.* 1. A citrus tree, *Citrus mitis*, of the Philippine Islands. 2. The acid, globular fruit of



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Cairn terrier

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Page : 26

APPENDIX C

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

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